



In vitro fermentation of sugar beet arabino-oligosaccharides by fecal microbiota obtained from patients with ulcerative colitis to selectively stimulate the growth of *Bifidobacterium* spp. and *Lactobacillus* spp.

Vignæs, Louise Kristine; Holck, Jesper; Meyer, Anne S.; Licht, Tine Rask

Publication date:
2012

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):

Vignæs, L. K., Holck, J., Meyer, A. S., & Licht, T. R. (2012). *In vitro fermentation of sugar beet arabino-oligosaccharides by fecal microbiota obtained from patients with ulcerative colitis to selectively stimulate the growth of *Bifidobacterium* spp. and *Lactobacillus* spp.*. Abstract from 10h Symposium on Food Microbiology, Helsingør, Denmark.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

In vitro fermentation of sugar beet arabino-oligosaccharides by fecal microbiota obtained from patients with ulcerative colitis to selectively stimulate the growth of *Bifidobacterium* spp. and *Lactobacillus* spp.

Louise K. Vignæs^{1*}, Jesper Holck², Anne S. Meyer², and Tine R. Licht¹.

(1) Department of Microbiology and Risk Assessment, National Food Institute, Technical University of Denmark, Mørkhøj Bygade 19, 2860 Søborg, Denmark.

(2) Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, Technical University of Denmark, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark.

*lokv@food.dtu.dk

The commensal bacteria found in the human gut are important for host health, and an unfavorable composition of the gut microbiota can affect the synergistic interaction that exists between microbes and their host. An altered microbial composition is suggested to play a pivotal role in the pathogenesis of ulcerative colitis (UC), an inflammatory bowel disease, and compositional changes have been observed in the colonic microbiota by us as well as by other research groups¹⁻³. Since bifidobacteria and lactobacilli may exert anti-inflammatory effects, a reduced level of these commensal bacteria may compromise the colon health and favor intestinal inflammation.

In this study, selective stimulation of fecal bifidobacteria and lactobacilli from healthy subjects and UC patients in remission or with active disease were investigated using arabino-oligosaccharides (AOS; DP2-10) derived from sugar beet pulp. The fermentative-induced changes were compared to those for fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS), which are known to have a prebiotic effect. The fermentation studies were carried out using a validated small-scale static batch system, and changes in the fecal microbial communities and metabolites were monitored after 24 h by quantitative real-time PCR and short-chain fatty acid analysis. With a few minor exceptions, AOS affected the communities similarly to what was seen for FOS. Quantitative real-time PCR revealed that *Bifidobacterium* spp. and *Lactobacillus* spp. were selectively increased after fermentation of AOS or FOS by fecal microbiota derived from UC patients. The stimulation of growth of *Lactobacillus* spp. and *Bifidobacterium* spp. was accompanied by a high production of acetate and hence a decrease of pH. The fermentation of AOS may thus help improve the inflammatory conditions in UC patients through stimulation of bacteria eliciting anti-inflammatory responses and through production of acetate.

Reference List

1. Qin, J. J., Li, R. Q., Raes, J., Arumugam, M., Burgdorf, K. S., Manichanh, C., Nielsen, T. *et al.* A human gut microbial gene catalogue established by metagenomic sequencing. *Nature*. **2010**, 464, 59-70.
2. Sokol, H., Seksik, P., Furet, J. P., Firmesse, O., Nion-Larmurier, L., Beaugerie, L., Cosnes, J. *et al.* Low Counts of *Faecalibacterium prausnitzii* in Colitis Microbiota. *Inflamm. Bowel Dis.* **2009**, 15, 1183-1189.
3. Takaishi, H., Matsuki, T., Nakazawa, A., Takada, T., Kado, S., Asahara, T., Kamada, N. *et al.* Imbalance in intestinal microflora constitution could be involved in the pathogenesis of inflammatory bowel disease. *Int. J. Med. Microbiol.* **2008**, 298, 463-472.